

Amendments to the Claims

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims

1. - 19. (cancelled)
20. (previously presented) A method for inhibiting growth of a tumor comprising head and neck squamous carcinoma cells, which method comprises contacting the tumor with
 - (a) an amount of paclitaxel, and
 - (b) an amount of C₆-ceramide, sequentially or concomitantly,wherein the amount of paclitaxel and the amount of C₆-ceramide in combination are effective to induce at least a 50% growth inhibition, thereby inhibiting growth of the tumor.
21. (previously presented) The method of claim 20, wherein the tumor is first contacted with paclitaxel and subsequently contacted with C₆-ceramide.
22. (previously presented) The method of claim 20, wherein the tumor is present in a subject.
23. (previously presented) The method of claim 20, wherein the contacting with paclitaxel is effected by cremophore-mediated delivery or liposome-mediated delivery, and the contacting with C₆-ceramide is effected by cremophore-mediated delivery, alcohol-mediated delivery or liposome-mediated delivery.
24. (previously presented) The method of claim 22, wherein the contacting with paclitaxel and with C₆-ceramide is effected by an administration route selected from the group consisting of intravenous, intraperitoneal, intrathecal, intralymphatic, intramuscular, intralesional, parenteral, epidural, subcutaneous,

pleural, topical, oral, nasal, anal, ocular and otic.

25. (previously presented) A method of decreasing the size of a tumor, comprising tumor cells, wherein the tumor cells are head and neck squamous cell carcinoma cells which method comprises contacting the tumor with
 - (a) an amount of paclitaxel, and
 - (b) an amount of C₆-ceramide, sequentially or concomitantly,wherein the amount of paclitaxel and the amount of C₆-ceramide in combination are effective to induce apoptosis of the tumor cells, and wherein the decrease in size of the tumor is greater than the decrease in size caused by contacting the tumor with either paclitaxel alone or C₆-ceramide alone, thereby decreasing the size of the tumor.
26. (previously presented) The method of claim 25, wherein the tumor is first contacted with paclitaxel and subsequently contacted with C₆-ceramide.
27. (previously presented) The method of claim 25, wherein the tumor is present in a subject.
28. (previously presented) The method of claim 25, wherein the contacting with paclitaxel is effected by cremophore-mediated delivery or liposome-mediated delivery, and the contacting with C₆-ceramide is effected by cremophore-mediated delivery, alcohol-mediated delivery or liposome-mediated delivery.
29. (previously presented) The method of claim 27, wherein the contacting with paclitaxel and with C₆-ceramide is effected by an administration route selected from the group consisting of intravenous, intraperitoneal, intrathecal, intralymphatic, intramuscular, intralesional, parenteral, epidural, subcutaneous, pleural, topical, oral, nasal, anal, ocular and otic.

30. (currently amended) A pharmaceutical composition comprising paclitaxel, C₆-ceramide and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, wherein the amount of paclitaxel and the amount of C₆-ceramide in combination are effective to induce at least a 50% growth inhibition of a tumor comprising head and neck squamous carcinoma cells.
31. (previously presented) A method for treating a subject afflicted with head and neck squamous cell cancer, which method comprises administering to the subject an amount of paclitaxel and an amount of C₆-ceramide, sequentially or concomitantly, wherein the amount of paclitaxel and the amount C₆-ceramide in combination are effective to induce at least a 50% growth inhibition of the cancer cells, thereby treating the cancer.
32. (previously presented) The method of claim 31, wherein paclitaxel is first administered and C₆-ceramide is subsequently administered to the subject.
33. (previously presented) The method of claim 31, wherein C₆-ceramide is first administered and paclitaxel is subsequently administered to the subject.
34. - 41. (canceled)
42. (previously presented) A method for inhibiting growth of a tumor comprising pancreatic cancer cells, which method comprises contacting the tumor with
 - (a) an amount of paclitaxel, and
 - (b) an amount of C₆-ceramide, sequentially or concomitantly,wherein the amount of paclitaxel and the amount of C₆-ceramide in combination are effective to induce at least a 50% growth inhibition, thereby inhibiting growth of the tumor.
43. (previously presented) The method of claim 42, wherein the tumor is first contacted with paclitaxel and subsequently contacted

with C₆-ceramide.

44. (previously presented) The method of claim 42, wherein the tumor is present in a subject.
45. (previously presented) The method of claim 42, wherein the contacting with paclitaxel is effected by cremophore-mediated delivery or liposome-mediated delivery, and the contacting with C₆-ceramide is effected by cremophore-mediated delivery, alcohol-mediated delivery or liposome-mediated delivery.
46. (previously presented) The method of claim 44, wherein the contacting with paclitaxel and with C₆-ceramide is effected by an administration route selected from the group consisting of intravenous, intraperitoneal, intrathecal, intralymphatic, intramuscular, intralesional, parenteral, epidural, subcutaneous, pleural, topical, oral, nasal, anal, ocular and otic.
47. (previously presented) A method of decreasing the size of a tumor, comprising tumor cells, wherein the tumor cells are pancreatic cancer cells,—which method comprises contacting the tumor with
 - (a) an amount of paclitaxel, and
 - (b) an amount of C₆-ceramide, sequentially or concomitantly,wherein the amount of paclitaxel and the amount of C₆-ceramide in combination are effective to induce apoptosis of the tumor cells, and wherein the decrease in size of the tumor is greater than the decrease in size caused by contacting the tumor with either paclitaxel alone or C₆-ceramide alone, thereby decreasing the size of the tumor.
48. (previously presented) The method of claim 47, wherein the tumor is first contacted with paclitaxel and subsequently contacted with C₆-ceramide.

49. (previously presented) The method of claim 47, wherein the tumor is present in a subject.
50. (previously presented) The method of claim 47, wherein the contacting with paclitaxel is effected by cremophore-mediated delivery or liposome-mediated delivery, and the contacting with C₆-ceramide is effected by cremophore-mediated delivery, alcohol-mediated delivery or liposome-mediated delivery.
51. (previously presented) The method of claim 49, wherein the contacting with paclitaxel and with C₆-ceramide is effected by an administration route selected from the group consisting of intravenous, intraperitoneal, intrathecal, intralymphatic, intramuscular, intralesional, parenteral, epidural, subcutaneous, pleural, topical, oral, nasal, anal, ocular and otic.
52. (previously presented) A method for treating a subject afflicted with pancreatic cancer, which method comprises administering to the subject an amount of paclitaxel and an amount of C₆-ceramide, sequentially or concomitantly, wherein the amount of paclitaxel and the amount C₆-ceramide in combination are effective to induce at least a 50% growth inhibition of the cancer cells, thereby treating the cancer.
53. (previously presented) The method of claim 52, wherein paclitaxel is first administered and C₆-ceramide is subsequently administered to the subject.
54. (previously presented) The method of claim 52, wherein C₆-ceramide is first administered and paclitaxel is subsequently administered to the subject.
55. (new) A pharmaceutical composition comprising paclitaxel, C₆-ceramide and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, wherein the amount of paclitaxel and the amount of C₆-ceramide in combination

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are effective to induce at least a 50% growth inhibition of a tumor comprising pancreatic cancer cells.